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15

[Title of Document] Specification

[Title of the Invention] INFORMATION SERVICE METHOD,  
INFORMATION SERVICE UNIT, RECORDING OR REPRODUCING  
CONTROLLING METHOD, AND RECORDING AND/OR REPRODUCING UNIT

5 [Scope of Claims for a Patent]

[Claim 1]

An information service method, comprising the steps  
of:

10 recording identification information that is unique  
to a non-recordable data recording medium thereto;

correlatively storing the identification information  
recorded on the data recording medium at the identification  
information recording step and management information of  
the data recording medium;

15 reading the identification information from the data  
recording medium when data is reproduced from the data  
recording medium;

transmitting the identification information that has  
been read at the identification information reading step  
20 to a communication network; and

receiving the identification information transmitted  
at the transmitting step through the communication network  
and reading the management information that has been  
correlated with the identification information and stored  
25 at the storing step in accordance with the received  
identification information, and

wherein a service is provided in accordance with the

management information that has been read at the management information reading step.

[Claim 2]

The information service method as set forth in claim 1,

wherein the data recording medium is an optical disc of which a reproduction signal is obtained in accordance with reflected light of radiated light.

[Claim 3]

The information service method as set forth in claim 1,

wherein the management information contains use limit information that represents a license of a user for content data recorded on the data recording medium.

[Claim 4]

The information service method as set forth in claim 3,

wherein the use limit information contains at least one of the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be copied.

[Claim 5]

The information service method as set forth in claim 3, further comprising:

setting the use limit information when the data recording medium is obtained,

wherein the management information that is correlated with the identification information and stored at the storing step is set in accordance with the use limit information that has been set at the use limit information setting step.

5           [Claim 6]

The information service method as set forth in claim 1,

          wherein when the data recording medium is used, the identification information is read from the data recording medium and the management information is rewritten in accordance with the identification information that has been read and a use mode.

          [Claim 7]

          The information service method as set forth in claim 1, further comprising the step of:

          issuing key data that allows the content data recorded on the data recording medium to be reproduced in accordance with the management information that has been read at the management information reading step.

20          [Claim 8]

The information service method as set forth in claim 7,

          wherein the key data issued at the key issuing step is transmitted to a reproducing side that reproduces data from the data recording medium through the communication network.

          [Claim 9]

The information service method as set forth in claim  
7,

wherein license information for content data recorded  
on the data recording medium is added to the key data issued  
5 at the key issuing step in accordance with the management  
information and transmitted through the communication  
network.

[Claim 10]

An information service unit, comprising:

10 an identification information recording unit for  
recording identification information that is unique to a  
non-recordable data recording medium thereto;

an information terminal unit having:

15 reproducing means for reproducing data from the data  
recording medium, and

identification information reading means for reading  
the identification information from a reproduction output  
of the reproducing means;

a server unit having:

20 storing means for correlatively storing the  
identification information and management information of  
the data recording medium; and

a communication network for connecting the information  
terminal unit and the server unit, and

25 wherein the server unit is configured to read the  
management information stored by the storing means in  
accordance with the identification information read by the

identification information reading means and transmitted through the communication network and to provide a service in accordance with the management information to the information terminal unit.

5           [Claim 11]

The information service unit as set forth in claim 10, wherein the data recording medium is an optical disc of which a reproduction signal is obtained in accordance with reflected light of radiated light.

10          [Claim 12]

The information service unit as set forth in claim 10, wherein the management information contains use limit information that represents a license of a user for content data recorded on the data recording medium.

15          [Claim 13]

The information service unit as set forth in claim 12, wherein the use limit information contains at least one of the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be copied.

20           [Claim 14]

The information service unit as set forth in claim 10, further comprising:

25           an identification information reading unit for reading the identification information recorded on the data recording medium and transmitting the identification



information to the server unit through the communication network when the data recording medium is obtained by a user.

[Claim 15]

5           The information service unit as set forth in claim 14, wherein the identification information reading unit is configured to set user's license for the data recording medium and transmit the license to the server unit along with the identification information.

[Claim 16]

10           The information service unit as set forth in claim 10, wherein when data is reproduced from the data recording medium, the identification information that has been read from the data recording medium and information that represents a use mode of the data recording medium are  
15           transmitted from the information terminal unit to the server unit, and

          wherein the server unit is configured to rewrite the management information in accordance with the identification information and the information that  
20           represents the use mode that have been transmitted.

[Claim 17]

          The information service unit as set forth in claim 10, wherein when data is reproduced from the data recording medium by the reproducing means, the information terminal  
25           unit is configured to transmit the identification information that has been read by the identification information reading means to the server unit through the

communication network, and

wherein the server unit is configured to issue key data that allows content data recorded on the data recording medium to be reproduced in accordance with the management information that has been read from the storing means in accordance with the identification information that has been transmitted and transmit the key data to the information terminal unit through the communication network.

[Claim 18]

The information service unit as set forth in claim 17, wherein license information for content data recorded on the data recording medium is added to the key data in accordance with the management information and transmitted.

[Claim 19]

The information service unit as set forth in claim 10, wherein the information terminal unit is configured to store a part of the management information.

[Claim 20]

A reproducing or recording controlling method of controlling to reproduce content data recorded on a non-recordable data recording medium on which unique identification information is recorded or to record the content data to another recording medium, the method comprising the steps of:

reading the identification information that is unique to the non-recordable data recording medium therefrom; transmitting the identification information that has

been read at the identification information reading step  
to a server unit that has correlatively stored the  
identification information and management information of  
the data recording medium on which the identification  
5 information has been recorded; and

receiving a response from the server unit in accordance  
with the management information correlated with the  
identification information transmitted at the  
identification information transmitting step,

10 wherein it is controlled whether to reproduce the  
content data from the data recording medium or to record  
the content data reproduced from the data recording medium  
to another recording medium in accordance with the response  
received from the server unit at the receiving step.

15 [Claim 21]

The reproducing or recording controlling method as set  
forth in claim 20,

wherein the data recording medium is an optical disc  
of which a reproduction signal is obtained in accordance  
20 with reflected light of radiated light.

[Claim 22]

The reproducing or recording controlling method as set  
forth in claim 20,

wherein the management information contains use limit  
25 information that represents a license of a user for content  
data recorded on the data recording medium.

[Claim 23]

The reproducing or recording controlling method as set forth in claim 22,

wherein the use limit information contains at least one of the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be copied.

[Claim 24]

The reproducing or recording controlling method as set forth in claim 20,

wherein the response from the server unit contains key data that has been issued by the server unit in accordance with the management information correlated with the identification information, the key data being configured to control whether to reproduce content data recorded on the data recording medium or to record the content data to another recording medium.

[Claim 25]

The reproducing or recording controlling method as set forth in claim 24,

wherein license information for the content data recorded on the data recording medium is further added to the key data in accordance with the management information.

[Claim 26]

A reproducing and/or recording controlling unit which controls to reproduce content data recorded on a non-recordable data recording medium on which unique

identification information is recorded or to record the content data to another recording medium, comprising:

identification information reading means for reading the identification information that is unique to the non-recordable data recording medium therefrom;

identification information transmitting means for transmitting the identification information that has been read by the identification information reading means to a server unit that has correlatively stored the identification information and management information of the data recording medium on which the identification information has been recorded; and

receiving means for receiving a response from the server unit in accordance with the management information correlated with the identification information transmitted at the identification information transmitting step,

wherein it is controlled whether to reproduce the content data from the data recording medium or to record the content data to another data recording medium in accordance with the response received from the server unit by the receiving means.

[Claim 27]

The reproducing and/or recording controlling unit as set forth in claim 26,

wherein the data recording medium is an optical disc of which a reproduction signal is obtained in accordance with reflected light of radiated light.

[Claim 28]

The reproducing and/or recording controlling unit as set forth in claim 26,

wherein the management information contains use limit information that represents a license of a user for content data recorded on the data recording medium.

[Claim 29]

The reproducing and/or recording controlling unit as set forth in claim 28,

wherein the use limit information contains at least one of the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of times the content data recorded on the data recording medium can be copied.

[Claim 30]

The reproducing and/or recording controlling unit as set forth in claim 26,

wherein the response from the server unit contains key data issued by the server unit in accordance with the management information correlated with the identification information transmitted from the identification information transmitting means, the key data being configured to control whether to reproduce the content data recorded on the data recording medium or to record the content data to another recording medium.

[Claim 31]

The reproducing and/or recording controlling unit as

set forth in claim 30,

wherein license information for the content data recorded on the data recording medium is further added to the key data in accordance with the management information.

5 [Claim 32]

The reproducing and/or recording controlling unit as set forth in claim 26,

wherein the unit is configured to store a part of the management information.

10 [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technical Field to which the Invention belongs]

The present invention relates to a data recording medium having unique identification information, a data recording method using the same, an information terminal unit, an information service method, and an information service unit.

15 [0002]

[Prior Art]

Data recording mediums such as so-called CD family, on which content data is pre-recorded and on which users are prohibited from recording data, have become common. The standard about compact discs (CD), which have been widely used, is referred to as compact disc audio (CD-DA) and based on the description of a standard specification book called Redbook. Based on the specification, various formats for example CD-ROM have been standardized and CD family has been set forth. In the following description, CD generally

refers to discs of various formats included in the CD family.

[0003]

5 A CD is produced by a stamper using a master disc. Since CDs can be easily produced in quantity, they have been widely used. On the other hand, since CDs are produced by the stamper, it is difficult to record data thereon after they have been produced. Thus, since identification information that identifies CDs is not recorded on CDs, they cannot be identified. Thus, services with which the CDs provide the  
10 users are restricted.

[0004]

To solve such a problem, a technology for adding identification information that is unique to each CD thereto has been proposed. For rewritable data recording mediums  
15 such as Compact Disc Re-Writable (CD-RW) discs on which user can record data, a technology for recording a media ID that is unique identification information has been proposed as described in Patent Document 1.

[0005]

20 [Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. HEI 11-250572

[0006]

[Subject that the Invention is to solve]

25 Conventionally, a system that provides users with services corresponding to data recording mediums such as CDs on which ordinary users cannot record data using identification information uniquely recorded thereon has



not been proposed.

[0007]

Thus, even if encrypted content data is recorded on a CD, a predetermined decryption key has to be manually input so as to decrypt the encrypted content data. Identification information recorded on a CD cannot be used to decrypt encrypted content data.

[0008]

In addition, license information for content data recorded on a CD cannot be set in accordance with identification information recorded thereon.

[0009]

At present, a system that protects rights of content data recorded on a data recording medium such as a CD, on which a conventional user cannot record data, and that allows him or her to use his or her content data in his or her favorite manner has been desired.

[0010]

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide an information service method, an information service unit, a recording or reproducing controlling method, and a recording or reproducing unit that allow a user to be provided with a service corresponding to a data recording mediums on which the user cannot record data using identification information recorded thereon.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Subject]

Claim 1 of the present invention is an information service method, including the steps of: recording identification information that is unique to a non-recordable data recording medium thereto;  
5 correlatively storing the identification information recorded on the data recording medium at the identification information recording step and management information of the data recording medium; reading the identification information from the data recording medium when data is reproduced from the data recording medium; transmitting the  
10 identification information that has been read at the identification information reading step to a communication network; receiving the identification information transmitted at the transmitting step through the communication network and reading the management  
15 information that has been correlated with the identification information and stored at the storing step in accordance with the received identification information; and providing a service in accordance with the management information that has been read at the management information reading step.  
20

[0012]

Claim 10 of the present invention is an information service unit, including: an identification information recording unit for recording identification information  
25 that is unique to a non-recordable data recording medium thereto; an information terminal unit having: reproducing means for reproducing data from the data recording medium,

and identification information reading means for reading the identification information from a reproduction output of the reproducing means; a server unit having: storing means for correlatively storing the identification information and management information of the data recording medium; and a communication network for connecting the information terminal unit and the server unit, and wherein the server unit is configured to read the management information stored by the storing means in accordance with the identification information read by the identification information reading means and transmitted through the communication network and to provide a service in accordance with the management information to the information terminal unit.

[0013]

Claim 20 of the present invention is a reproducing or recording controlling method of controlling to reproduce content data recorded on a non-recordable data recording medium on which unique identification information is recorded or to record the content data to another recording medium, the method including the steps of: reading the identification information that is unique to the non-recordable data recording medium therefrom; transmitting the identification information that has been read at the identification information reading step to a server unit that has correlatively stored the identification information and management information of the data recording medium on which the identification information has been

recorded; and receiving a response from the server unit in accordance with the management information correlated with the identification information transmitted at the identification information transmitting step, wherein it is controlled whether to reproduce the content data from the data recording medium or to record the content data reproduced from the data recording medium to another recording medium in accordance with the response received from the server unit at the receiving step.

[0014]

Claim 26 of the present invention is a reproducing and/or recording controlling unit which controls to reproduce content data recorded on a non-recordable data recording medium on which unique identification information is recorded or to record the content data to another recording medium, including: identification information reading means for reading the identification information that is unique to the non-recordable data recording medium therefrom; identification information transmitting means for transmitting the identification information that has been read by the identification information reading means to a server unit that has correlatively stored the identification information and management information of the data recording medium on which the identification information has been recorded; and receiving means for receiving a response from the server unit in accordance with the management information correlated with the

identification information transmitted at the  
identification information transmitting step, wherein it  
is controlled whether to reproduce the content data from  
the data recording medium or to record the content data to  
another data recording medium in accordance with the response  
received from the server unit by the receiving means.

[0015]

As described above, according to claim 1 or claim 10  
of the present invention, identification information that  
is unique to a non-recordable data recording medium is  
recorded thereto. The identification information recorded  
on the data recording medium and management information of  
the data recording medium are correlatively stored. The  
identification information is read from the data recording  
medium when data is reproduced from the data recording medium.  
The identification information that has been read is  
transmitted to a communication network. The identification  
information is received through the communication network.  
The management information that has been correlated with  
the identification information and stored in accordance with  
the received identification information is read. A service  
is provided in accordance with the management information  
that has been read. Thus, a service in accordance with each  
data recording medium can be provided.

[0016]

Further, according to claim 20 or claim 26 of the present  
invention, identification information that is unique to a

non-recordable data recording medium is read therefrom.  
The identification information that has been read is  
transmitted to a server unit that has correlatively stored  
the identification information and management information  
5 of the data recording medium on which the identification  
information has been recorded. The management information  
correlated with the transmitted identification information  
is received from the server unit. It is controlled whether  
to reproduce the content data from the data recording medium  
10 or to record the content data reproduced from the data  
recording medium to another recording medium. With a  
non-recordable data recording medium on which an ordinary  
user cannot additionally record data, it can be controlled  
for each data recording medium whether to reproduce the  
15 content data from the data recording medium or to record  
the content data reproduced from the data recording medium  
to another recording medium.

[0017]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

20 Next, with reference to the accompanying drawings, an  
embodiment of the present invention will be described.  
According to the present invention, with a data recording  
medium on which copyrighted content data and unique  
identification information that identifies an individual  
25 are pre-recorded and on which external data cannot be  
recorded (for example, a CD), the identification information  
and license information of the content data are correlatively

registered to a server. As a result, the license information of content data can be controlled for each recording medium.

[0018]

When the user side reproduces data from a data recording medium, identification information recorded thereon is sent to a server. The server gives the user a license of content data in accordance with the received identification information. Thus, the user can reproduce, copy, and move content data recorded on the data recording medium in accordance with the license information correlated with the identification information.

[0019]

In this description, the "copy" represents an operation for almost identically copying copyrighted data recorded on a first data recording medium to a second data recording medium. When the copy operation is performed, data is not erased from the source recording medium, but remained thereon. Both the original data and copied data can be reproduced. The "move" represents an operation for almost identically copying copyrighted data recorded on a first data recording medium to a second recording medium. In this case, the original data on the first data recording medium cannot be reproduced.

[0020]

In addition, identification information recorded on each data recording medium is referred to as Unique Identifier (UID). It is preferred that a UID is unique for

each data recording medium. For example, a combination of production company number of a production company that produced the data recording medium, a UID writing unit number of a UID writing unit that wrote the UID, and a serial number can be used as a UID. In reality, it is thought that a UID may be unique in the production company and the model name of the data recording medium.

[0021]

In the case of a CD-DA disc of the CD family, as shown in Fig. 1, a UID is composed of an album common number that represents an album recorded on the CD-DA and a serial number unique to the disc.

[0022]

Of course, the structure of a UID is not limited to the forgoing structure. In the case of a CD-ROM disc on which ordinary data and programs are recorded as a data recording medium, an album common number can be substituted with information that represents a model number. Not limited to two types of information of an album common number and a serial number, a UID may be composed of a combination of more types of information. Alternatively, a UID may be composed of only a serial number.

[0023]

An example of a method for additionally recording a UID on a CD will be described. A UID is recorded in such a manner that it can be read by for example a conventional CD player or a conventional CD-ROM drive. First of all,



for easy understanding, the structure of an optical disc for example a CD, which is included in the CD family, will be described.

[0024]

5           Fig. 2 is an enlarged view showing a part of a conventional CD. Concave portions that are referred to as pits and lands that are no-pit areas are alternately formed on tracks having a predetermined track pitch  $T_p$  (for example, 1.6  $\mu\text{m}$ ). The lengths of pits and lands are in the range  
10          from 3T to 11T where T represents the minimum inversion interval. Laser light is radiated from the rear surface of the CD.

[0025]

15          The CD is composed of a transparent disc substrate 1 having a thickness of 1.2 mm, a reflection film 2 coated thereon, and a protection film 3 coated on the reflection film 2. As the reflection film 2, one having a high reflectance is used. The CD is a read-only disc. However, as will be described later, after the reflection film 2 is  
20          coated, information (UID) is recorded on the reflection film 2 with the laser light.

[0026]

25          With reference to Fig. 3, a flow of the production steps of the CD will be described. At step S1, a glass master on which photo resist, which is a photosensitive material, is coated on a glass substrate is rotated by a spindle motor. Laser light that is turned on/off in accordance with a record

signal is radiated on the photo resist film. As a result, a master is produced. A developing process is performed for the photo resist film. When the resist is of positive type, the exposed portion is melted. An uneven pattern is formed on the photo resist film.

[0027]

The photo resist master is plated by an electroplating method. As a result, one metal master is produced (at step S2). With the metal master, a plurality of mothers are produced (at step S3). In addition, with the mother, a plurality of stampers are produced (at step S4). With the stamper, a disc substrate is produced. The disc substrate is produced by the compression molding method, the injection molding method, the light setting method, or the like. At step S6, a reflection film and a protection film are coated. In the conventional disc production method, a label is printed on the CD.

[0028]

In the example, shown in Fig. 3, laser light is radiated to the reflection film (a mirror portion, for example a land). In addition, information is additionally recorded at step S7. Laser light is radiated on the reflection film. The land on the reflection film is heated (thermally recorded). As a result, atoms are traveled and thereby the film structure and crystallization are varied. Thus, the reflectance of the portion decreases. As a result, after laser light is radiated, the reflection of the laser light from the land

becomes small. Thus, a reading unit recognizes the land as a pit. With this characteristics, the pit length or the land length can be varied so as to record information. In this case, the reflection film is made of a material that allows the reflectance thereof to be varied by laser radiation. There is a material whose reflectance increases by the additional recording process.

[0029]

In reality, the reflection film is made of an aluminum alloy  $Al_{100-x}X_x$  where X is at least one element selected from a group consisting of Ge, Ti, Ni, Si, Tb, Fe, and Ag. The composition rate x of the Al alloy film is selected in the range of  $5 < x < 50$  [atomic %].

[0030]

Alternatively, the reflection film may be also made of an Ag alloy film  $Ag_{100-x}X_x$  where X is at least one element selected from a group consisting of Ge, Ti, Ni, Si, Tb, Fe, and Al. The composition rate x of the Ag alloy film is selected in the range of  $5 < x < 50$  [atomic %]. The reflection film can be formed by for example the magnetron sputtering method.

[0031]

For example, in the condition that the reflection film of AlGe alloy is formed with a thickness of 50 nm, laser light is radiated from a transparent substrate side or a protection film side through an objective lens, if the composition rate of Ge is 20 [atomic %] and the recording

power is in the range from 6 to 7 [mW], the reflectance decreases by around 6 %. In such a condition, if the composition rate of Ge is 27.6 [atomic %] and the recording power is in the range from 5 to 8 [mW], the reflectance decreases by 7 to 8 %. Since the reflectance varies in such a manner, additional data can be recorded on the reflection film.

[0032]

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram more practically describing a method for additionally recording a UID. There are two patterns that represent the relation of record data, pits, and lands depending on the preceding pattern. The two patterns are referred to as pattern A and pattern B.

[0033]

First, the pattern A will be described. Three merging bits for example (000) are inserted between adjacent symbols. When the UID is recorded, a data symbol of eight bits is for example (0x47) where 0x represents hexadecimal notation. Fig. 4 shows a 14-bit pattern (00100100100100) whose eight bits have been modulated in accordance with the Eight to Fourteen Modulation (EFM) system.

[0034]

A laser beam with which the UID is recorded is radiated in a hatched area between the two pits. As a result, the reflectance of the hatched area decreases. After the UID has been recorded, the two pits are connected and reproduced as one pit. In this case, the 14-bit pattern becomes

(00100100000000). When the 14-bit pattern is EFM-demodulated, it is demodulated as eight bits (0x07).

[0035]

In the case of the pattern B, the merging bits are (001).

5 In this case, as with the pattern A, when a laser beam is radiated to the hatched area, eight bits can be varied from (0x47) to (0x07).

[0036]

As described above, a data symbol (0x47) can be  
10 rewritten to (0x07). There are many types of data that can be additionally recorded. For example, a data symbol (0x40) can be varied to (0x00). However, when the UID is additionally recorded, laser is radiated to a mirror portion in which data has been recorded so as to vary the pit length  
15 or the land length. Thus, the types of data that can be additionally recorded are restricted.

[0037]

When the reflection film of the CD is peeled off, the UID that has been additionally recorded is lost. Thus, the  
20 UID cannot be forged.

[0038]

According to the embodiment of the present invention, the UID is additionally recorded on a disc 100 when it is shipped from the factory. As described above, the UID is  
25 unique to the disc 100. The position at which the UID is recorded on the disc 100 is predetermined. Position information that represents the position of the UID is

recorded in a Table Of Contents (TOC) area of the disc 100.

[0039]

Next, with reference to Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, a system according to the embodiment of the present invention will be described. In Fig. 5, a dedicated terminal unit 10 is for example a terminal unit disposed at a store that sells the disc 100. The dedicated terminal unit 10 has the same structure as a conventional computer unit. In addition, the dedicated terminal unit 10 has a drive device that can read the UID recorded on the disc 100.

[0040]

The dedicated terminal unit 10 is connected to a management server 20 through a dedicated communication line (hereinafter referred to dedicated line). Of course, the dedicated terminal unit 10 may be connected to the management server 20 through a public telephone line or the like instead of the dedicated line. The management server 20 has a similar structure to a conventional server unit. The management server 20 has a database that correlates the UID and the attribute information of the disc 100 and manages use limit information of the disc 100 identified by the UID.

[0041]

When the user buys the disc 100 at the store, he or she selects a license of the disc 100 to be bought. The license of the disc 100 is composed of the number of times the contents recorded on the disc 100 can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number

of times the contents can be copied. It is preferred that the user should pay a license fee corresponding to the selected license.

[0042]

5           After the license of the disc 100 has been selected, the disc 100 is loaded into the dedicated terminal unit 10. The dedicated terminal unit 10 reads the UID recorded on the disc 100. The UID that has been read is transmitted to the management server 20 through the dedicated line along  
10           with the selected license. The license is correlated as use limit information of the disc 100 identified by the UID therewith and stored in the management server 20. The UID and the use limit information are registered as management information to the management server 20.

15           [0043]

          When the user uses the disc 100 that he or she bought in such a manner, he or she obtains from the management server 20 a key that allows him or her to use the disc 100 in accordance with the UID and the license that have been registered when  
20           he or she bought the disc 100. In Fig. 6, an information terminal unit 30 is a user side terminal unit. For example, the information terminal unit 30 is composed of a conventional computer unit. The terminal unit is also provided with a drive unit that allows the user to use the  
25           disc 100 with a predetermined key.

[0044]

          The information terminal unit 30 is connected to the

Internet 31 through a communication system using a public telephone line such as the Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) or the Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN) or a communication system using a Cable Television (CATV) line. The foregoing management server 20 is also connected to the Internet 31 through for example a dedicated line. In other words, the information terminal unit 30 can communicate with the management server 20 through the Internet 31.

[0045]

When the disc 100 is loaded into the information terminal unit 30, the UID is read from the disc 100. The UID that has been read is transmitted to the management server 20 through the Internet 31. The management server 20 creates a key in accordance with use limit information correlated with the transmitted UID and rewrites the use limit information so that the license is consumed by one level. The created key information is transmitted to the information terminal unit 30 through the Internet 31. The information terminal unit 30 allows the user to use the disc 100 with the key transmitted from the management server 20.

[0046]

With reference to Fig. 7 and Fig. 8, management information registered in the management server 20 will be practically described. The management server 20 registers and manages management information for each UID. When the disc 100 is for example a CD-DA disc, as shown in "Management



Information" field of Fig. 7, the album common number of the UID and the album attribute information represented by the album common number are correlated. The album attribute information is composed of stamp factory information of the factory that produced the disc, a label name of a company that produced the album, an album name, an artist name, and release date information.

[0047]

On the other hand, the serial number of the UIP of each disc and the use limit information are correlated. In Fig. 7 and Fig. 8, the use limit information is represented as Digital Rights Management (DRM) information. In accordance with the use limit information, a license for reproducing, copying, and moving contents recorded on the disc identified by the UID can be managed for each disc. In other words, the management server 20 can manage the use mode of each disc according to the UID.

[0048]

Fig. 8A shows a structure of an example of the use limit information (DRM information) according to the embodiment of the present invention. In the example, the use limit information is composed of the number of times the contents recorded on the disc 100 can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of times the contents can be copied. The DRM information is correlated with the serial number of each disc 100. As a result, the license of the contents can be controlled for each disc 100.

[0049]

When the UID is recorded to the disc 100 at the factory, the UID and the attribute information of the disc 100, on which the UID has been recorded, are stored in the management server 20 for each disc 100 (namely, for each UID). At that point, the serial number of each disc (each UID) is correlated with default use limit information and stored. As shown in Fig. 8B, the default use limit information is composed of the number of times the contents can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of times the contents can be copied that are for example unlimited, unlimited, and one time, respectively. In such a manner, the default management information for each UID is registered to the management server 20.

[0050]

The disc 100 whose license information has been registered to the management server 20 is delivered to the store and then sold to the user. At that point, as described above, the UID of the disc 100 is read by the dedicated terminal unit 10 on the store side. The user selects a license for the contents recorded on the disc 100. As a result, the license for the contents recorded on the disc 100 is set.

[0051]

A license that the user can select is the number of times the contents can be reproduced (for example, unlimited, ten times, or five times), the reproduction expiration date and time (for example, unlimited or one month), and the number

of times the contents can be copied (for example, unlimited, three times, one time, or zero time (copy prohibited)). The license scope that the user can select may depend on the fee that the user pays. For example, the default license scope that is set on the store side may be a combination of the number of times the contents can be reproduced = unlimited, the reproduction expiration date and time = unlimited, and the number of times the contents can be copied = 0. Depending on the fee that the user pays, the number of times the contents can be copied may be increased against the default license.

[0052]

The license selected by the user when he or she bought the disc 100 and the UID of the disc 100 whose license was selected are transmitted to the management server 20. These information is received by the management server 20. The management server 20 rewrites the management information identified by the UID in accordance with the received license.

[0053]

As shown in the field "Rewriting of management information" of Fig. 7, the use limit information (DRM information) correlated with the serial number of each disc is rewritten. The attribute information of the album correlated with the album common number is not rewritten. When the disc 100 was bought at the store, the use limit information is transmitted to the management server 20 and

initially set. When the use limit information is initially set, the license for the disc 100 is activated. The user can use the contents recorded on the disc 100 in accordance with the license that was set when he or she bought the disc 100.

[0054]

The disc 100 that the user bought is loaded into the information terminal unit 30. The user reproduces, copies, and performs other operations for the contents recorded on the disc 100 in accordance with the license that was set when the user bought the disc 100. Whenever the disc 100 is used, data is communicated between the information terminal unit 30 and the management server 20. The use limit information of the management information identified by the UID of the disc 100 is rewritten.

[0055]

When the number of times of contents can be copied of the use limit information is set to five times and the contents recorded on the disc 100 are copied one time by the information terminal unit 30, the number of times the contents can be copied is decreased by 1 and becomes four times. When the contents of the disc 100 are reproduced one time by the information terminal unit 30, the number of times of contents can be reproduced is not rewritten in the management server 20.

[0056]

Fig. 9 shows an example of a process performed by the

information terminal unit 30 and the management server 20 when the user uses the disc 100. First, the user loads the disc 100 into the information terminal unit 30. The information terminal unit 30 reproduces data from the disc 100 (at step S10). The UID is read from the disc 100 (at step S11). After the UID has been read, at step S12, the information terminal unit 30 is automatically connected to the management server 20 through the Internet 31. The UID that has been read from the disc 100 is transmitted to the management server 20 (in SEQ 10).

[0057]

The uniform resource locator (URL) of the management server 20 on the Internet 31 can be pre-recorded in a predetermined area of the disc 100. When the UID is read at step S11, the area is also accessed for the URL. As the predetermined area, for example a sub code area can be used. Alternatively, as information of the UID, the URL can be further recorded. In addition, the URL of the management server 20 may be pre-stored in a non-volatile storing means that the information terminal unit 30 has.

[0058]

The UID that has been transmitted in SEQ 10 is received by the management server 20 at step S20. At step S21, the management server 20 searches for management information corresponding to the received UID. The management server 20 extracts the use limit information for the contents recorded on the disc 100 on which the UID has been recorded

from the searched management information. At step S22, the extracted use limit information is transmitted to the information terminal unit 30 (in SEQ 11).

[0059]

5           At step S13, the use limit information transmitted from the management server 20 in SEQ 11 is received by the information terminal unit 30. The information terminal unit 30 prompts the user to select the use mode of the disc 100 loaded into the information terminal unit 30 and  
10 reproduced at step S10 on a display means thereof in accordance with the received use limit information (at step S14).

[0060]

15           When the received use limit information represents that the number of times the contents can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of times the contents can be copied are unlimited, unlimited, and five times, respectively, they are displayed on the display means of the information terminal unit 30. In  
20 addition, the information terminal unit 30 prompts the user to reproduce the contents of the disc 100, copy the contents of the disc 100 to another recording medium, or perform no operation.

[0061]

25           When the received use limit information represents that the number of times the contents can be reproduced, the reproduction expiration date and time, and the number of

times the contents can be copied are five times, more 25 days, and zero time, respectively, they are displayed on the display means. In addition, the information terminal unit 30 prompts the user whether to reproduce the contents recorded on the disc 100. In this case, since the number of times the contents can be copied is zero time, the contents are prohibited from being copied. Thus, the information terminal unit 30 does not prompt the user to copy the contents.

[0062]

When the user selects the use mode of the disc 100 loaded into the information terminal unit 30 in accordance with the indication at step S14, the flow advances to step S15. At step S15, a request in accordance with the selected use mode is transmitted from the information terminal unit 30. In this case, it is assumed that as the use mode of the disc 100 the user has selected a copy operation for contents recorded on the disc 100 to another recording medium.

[0063]

In SEQ 12, the request is transmitted from the information terminal unit 30 to the management server 20. At step S23, the request is received by the management server 20. When the request is received by the management server 20, the flow advances to step S24. At step S24, the management server 20 rewrites its managed use limit information in accordance with the received request.

[0064]

When the use limit information managed by the management

server 20 represents that the number of times the contents  
can be copied is five times and the request represents that  
contents recorded on the disc 100 is to be copied to another  
recording medium one time, the number of times the contents  
5 can be copied of the use limit information is decreased by  
one and rewritten as four times.

[0065]

When the user repeats the copy operation for the  
contents of the disc 100 and the number of times the contents  
10 can be copied of the use limit information is rewritten to  
zero time, the user loses the license for copying the contents  
recorded to another recording medium is created.

[0066]

In addition, at step S24, a key that allows the user  
15 to use the disc 100 in the requested use mode is created.  
In the example, a key that allows the information terminal  
unit 30 to copy the contents recorded on the disc 100 on  
which the UID has been recorded to be recorded to another  
recording medium.

20 [0067]

The key created at step S24 is transmitted from the  
management server 20 to the information terminal unit 30  
along with license information in accordance with the use  
limit information rewritten at step S24 (at step S25, in  
25 SEQ 13). At step S16, the key and the license information  
are received by the information terminal unit 30. With the  
received key, the information terminal unit 30 uses the disc



100 in accordance with the license represented with the license information (at step S17).

[0068]

5       The license information contains information that represents relevant contents and information that represents the use mode for the contents. The information terminal unit 30 may display the received license information on the display means and ask the user whether or not to accept it.

10       [0069]

15       The key functions as for example a flag that controls a predetermined operation of the information terminal unit 30. Alternatively, the contents recorded on the disc 100 may have been encrypted. The key may be a decryption key that allows the encrypted contents to be decrypted. In this case, the key is created with the UID. When the information terminal unit 30 side combines the key received from the management server 20 and the UID recorded on the disc 100, the key may be used as a decryption key that allows contents to be decrypted.

20       [0070]

25       It is preferred that all the process described in Fig. 9 except the display process for the user and the user input process are executed on background namely automatically without an intervention of the user. Thus, the user can only load the disc 100 into a data reproducing unit 200 that will be described later and select the use mode of the disc.

[0071]

In the foregoing example, all the management information of each UID is managed by the management server 20. Alternatively, the management information may be transferred to the user side information terminal unit 30.

[0072]

For example, when the use limit information of a particular UID represents that the number of times the contents can be copied ten times, the use limit information that allows the contents to be copied three times is transferred to the information terminal unit 30 side and the use limit information that allows the contents to be copied seven times is left in the management server 20 side. In this case, when the user copies the contents recorded on the disc 100 identified by the UID three times, he or she needs to only rewrite the management information of the information terminal unit 30. Thus, the user does not need to access the management server 20. In this case, the information terminal unit 30 side can perform all the process shown in Fig. 9 of the management server 20.

[0073]

After the number of times the contents can be copied of the management information of the information terminal unit 30 becomes zero time, whenever the information terminal unit 30 copies the contents recorded on the disc 100 to another disc, the information terminal unit 30 accesses the management server 20 and obtains the key and the license

information in accordance with the sequence and steps shown in Fig. 9.

[0074]

When the management information is transferred to the information terminal unit 30 side, the management information is stored in the information terminal unit 30 in such a manner that the management information cannot be easily forged. For example, a non-volatile memory that stores management information can be disposed in the information terminal unit 30. Alternatively, management information may be written in a unique format to a hard disk drive that the information terminal unit 30 has so that the management information can be accessed by only dedicated software.

[0075]

Fig. 10 shows a structure of an example of a data reproducing unit according to an embodiment of the present invention. The data reproducing unit 200 is built in the foregoing information terminal unit 30. The entire data reproducing unit 200 is controlled by a Central Processing Unit (CPU) 40. The CPU 40 has a RAM (not shown) as a work memory and a ROM (not shown) in which a program such as firmware is pre-recorded. The CPU 40 controls the data reproducing unit 200 in accordance with a program recorded in the ROM. In addition, the CPU 40 has an interface connected to the main body of the information terminal unit 30. The data reproducing unit 200 can be controlled from the information

terminal unit 30 through the interface.

[0076]

An optical system OP 70 includes an optical pickup portion that reproduces data from the disc 100, a controlling circuit that controls the power and focus of the optical pickup portion, a thread motor drive that controls the position of the optical pickup, a controlling circuit that controls the thread motor drive, and so forth. The optical pickup portion has an optical block and a converting portion. The optical block has an objective lens, a laser light source, and a light receiving portion that receives laser light reflected by the disc 100. The converting portion converts laser light received by the light receiving portion into an electric signal.

[0077]

A motor M 54 is a spindle motor that drives rotations of the disc 100 loaded into the data reproducing unit 200. The optical system OP 70 and the motor M 54 are controlled by a servo circuit 55 in a predetermined manner. The servo circuit 55 is controlled by the CPU 40.

[0078]

The reproducing system drives rotations of the disc 100 at Constant Linear Velocity (CLV) under the control of the servo circuit 55. The optical system OP 70 controls the intensity of the laser light so that the contents can be properly reproduced. The optical system OP 70 radiates the laser light to the disc 100. The laser light is reflected

on the disc 100 and received by the light receiving portion. The light receiving portion converts the received light into an electric signal as a reproduction signal. The reproduction signal is output from the optical system OP 70 and supplied to an RF portion 50. The RF portion 50 performs a predetermined signal process such as a waveform trimming process for the reproduction signal and outputs a reproduction digital signal.

[0079]

The RF portion 50 extracts a clock from the reproduction signal that is output from the optical system OP 70 and supplies the clock to the servo circuit 55.

[0080]

The reproduction digital signal that is output from the RF portion 50 is supplied to an Eight-to-Fifteen Modulation (EFM) demodulating circuit 51. The EFM demodulating circuit 51 demodulates a signal that was EFM-modulated when data was recorded and outputs reproduction digital data. The reproduction digital data is supplied to a Cross Interleave Reed-Solomon Code (CIRC) error correcting circuit 52. In addition, the reproduction digital data is supplied to a Table Of Contents (TOC) reading circuit 56.

[0081]

The CIRC error correcting circuit 52 decodes the supplied reproduction digital data with the CIRC error correction code and corrects an error thereof. The

reproduction data that has been error-corrected by the CIRC error correcting circuit 52 is supplied to a CD-ROM decoder 53. The CD-ROM decoder 53 decodes the error correction code in accordance with the CD-ROM and further corrects an error of the reproduction data. Output data of the CD-ROM decoder 53 is supplied to a switch circuit 58.

[0082]

On the other hand, when the optical system OP 70 accesses a lead-in area of the disc 100, the TOC reading circuit 56 reads TOC data from the supplied reproduction digital data. The TOC data that has been read is supplied to a UID area acquiring circuit 57. The UID area acquiring circuit 57 reads information that represents the recorded position of the UID from the supplied TOC data.

[0083]

The position information that represents the recorded position of the UID is output from the UID area acquiring circuit 57 to the CPU 40. The CPU 40 controls a switch circuit 58 in accordance with the position information. In other words, the CPU 40 controls the switch circuit 58 so that the switch circuit 58 selects a terminal 58B at a timing of which the CD-ROM decoder 53 outputs the UID. The CPU 40 controls the switch circuit 58 so that the switch circuit 58 selects a terminal 58A at other timings. An output of the terminal 58A of the switch circuit 58 is sent to an output terminal 61 through a switch circuit 64.

[0084]

An output of the terminal 58B of the switch circuit 58 is supplied to a UID reading circuit 59. The UID reading circuit 59 reads a UID from the supplied data. The UID that has been read is supplied to the CPU 40 and stored in a predetermined area of a memory 41. In addition, the UID is supplied to a terminal 62. As described above, the UID supplied to the terminal 62 is transmitted to the management server 20. The UID is supplied from the terminal 62 to the main body of the information terminal unit 30. Using the communication function of the main body of the information terminal unit 30, the UID is transmitted to the Internet 31. Alternatively, the data reproducing unit 200 may have a communication function to the Internet 31.

[0085]

The information terminal unit 30 and the management server 20 perform the process as described with reference to Fig. 9 in accordance with the UID read from the disc 100 and transmitted from the information terminal unit 30. In the process, a key and license information are transmitted from the management server 20 to the information terminal unit 30 (in SEQ 13 shown in Fig. 9). This signal is received by the information terminal unit 30 and input from a terminal 63 to the data reproducing unit 200. A UID/license information/key information receiving circuit 60 extracts the key and license information from the supplied signal. The extracted key and license information are supplied to the CPU 40 and stored in a memory 41.

[0086]

The CPU 40 outputs a control signal that controls the reproduction of the disc 100 loaded into the data reproducing unit 200 in accordance with the key and/or license information. When the key and/or license information prohibits the contents recorded on the disc 100 from being reproduced, the CPU 40 outputs a control signal that turns off (closes) the switch circuit 64.

[0087]

Thus, data that is reproduced from the disc 100 is not output to the outside of the data reproducing unit 200. As a result, the contents recorded on the disc 100 cannot be reproduced and copied to another recording medium.

[0088]

When the disc 100 is a CD-DA disc (not shown), data is extracted from the CIRC error correcting circuit 52. The data is output to the outside through circuits corresponding to the switch circuit 58 and the switch circuit 64. Likewise, the data is supplied to the UID reading circuit 59 through a circuit corresponding to the switch circuit 58. The UID reading circuit 59 reads the UID.

[0089]

The reproduction control using the key and/or license information is not limited by on/off control of the switch circuit 64. Alternatively, the reproduction control may be performed by for example the CD-ROM decoder 53.

[0090]



Alternatively, in SEQ 13 shown in Fig. 9, in addition to the key and license information, the UID transmitted from the information terminal unit 30 to the management server 20 in SEQ 10 may be transmitted from the management server 20 to the information terminal unit 30. When the UID is received by the information terminal unit 30, the UID is supplied from the terminal 63 to the UID/license information/key information receiving circuit 60 and then sent to the CPU 40. When the disc 100 is loaded into the data reproducing unit 200, the UID is read from the TOC. By comparing the UID stored in the memory 41 and the UID transmitted from the management server 20, it can be determined whether or not a communication process is properly preformed between the information terminal unit 30 and the management server 20.

[0091]

Alternatively, when the information terminal unit 30 side receives the UID transmitted from the management server 20 in SEQ 13, the information terminal unit 30 may re-read the UID from the disc 100 loaded into the data reproducing unit 200 and compare the UID that has been read and the UID transmitted from the management server 20. Thus, it may be determined whether or not key and license have been given for a valid disc.

[0092]

The copy control for contents recorded on the disc 100 to another recording medium may be performed by the data

reproducing unit 200. Next with reference to Fig. 11, an example of a method for causing the data reproducing unit 200 to control a data recording unit 300 will be described. The data recording unit 300 records input data on a recording medium 302 such as a CD-R disc or a CD-RW disc under the control of a CPU 301.

[0093]

In Fig. 11, similar portions to those in Fig. 10 are denoted by similar reference numerals and their description will be omitted. In Fig. 11, for simplicity, in the data reproducing unit 200, only a CPU 40 that controls all the portions of the data reproducing unit 200 is shown. Other portions are omitted. Likewise, in the data recording unit 300, only a CPU 301 that controls all the portions of the data recording unit 300 is shown. Other portions are omitted.

[0094]

The data reproducing unit 200 reproduces data from the disc 100 and supplies the data to the data recording unit 300. As the data reproducing unit 200 reproduces data from the disc 100, the data reproducing unit 200 performs the process as shown in Fig. 9 with the management server 20 (not shown). In this process, the CPU 40 outputs a control signal that controls to copy contents recorded on the disc 100 to another recording medium in accordance with the key and license information transmitted from the management server 20. The control signal is supplied to the CPU 301

of the data recording unit 300.

[0095]

The CPU 301 controls whether or not to record data that is input to the data recording unit 300 to the recording medium 302 in accordance with a control signal supplied from the CPU 40 of the data reproducing unit 200. Thus, the data reproducing unit 200 side can control the data recording unit 300 that record data to the recording medium 302. As a result, the data recording unit 300 can restrict a copy operation for contents recorded on the disc 100 to another disc.

[0096]

In the foregoing example, the recording medium 302 is an optical disc such as a CD-R disc or a CD-RW disc. However, the present invention is not limited to such an recording medium. The recording medium 302 may be another type of a recording medium on which digital data can be recorded such as a hard disk drive, a semiconductor memory, or a magneto-optical disc. In addition, the data recording unit 300 may be build in an information terminal unit such as a computer unit. Alternatively, the data recording unit 300 may be built in the information terminal unit 30 along with the data reproducing unit 200. Alternatively, the data recording unit 300 may be connected to the information terminal unit 30 and used along with the data reproducing unit 200.

[0097]

In the foregoing example, the disc 100 is a CD on which data cannot be recorded by a ordinary user. However, it should be noted that the present invention is not limited to such an example. Even if the disc 100 is a CD-R disc, if it has been finalized, the user cannot additionally record data on the disc 100. Thus, the present invention can be applied to the case that contents are sold as a finalized CD-R disc.

[0098]

[Effects of the Invention]

As described above, according to the present invention, each disc can be identified with a UID. In addition, since management information for each UID is stored in the server, different services can be provided to discs on which the same contents are recorded.

[0099]

For example, even if contents recorded on discs are the same, the values corresponding to the fees the user paid can be added to the discs.

[0100]

In addition, according to the embodiment of the present invention, each disc can be identified with a UID. In addition, since license information for each UID is stored in the server. Thus, the copyright of contents recorded on each disc can be managed for each disc.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Fig. 1]

Schematic diagram showing a structure of an example of a UID.

[Fig. 2]

Enlarged schematic diagram showing a part of a conventional CD.

[Fig. 3]

Flow chart describing a flow of a production steps of a CD.

[Fig. 4]

Schematic diagram practically describing an additional recording method of a UID.

[Fig. 5]

Schematic diagram describing a system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 6]

Schematic diagram describing the system according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 7]

Schematic diagram showing an example of management information managed by a management server.

[Fig. 8]

Schematic diagram showing a structure of an example of use limit information according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 9]

Sequence chart showing an example of a process performed by an information terminal unit and the management server

when a disc is used.

[Fig. 10]

Block diagram showing a structure of an example of a data reproducing unit according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 11]

Schematic diagram describing an example of a method for causing the data reproducing unit to control a data recording unit.

[Description of Reference Numerals]

10 ... dedicated terminal unit, 20 ... management server, 30 ... information terminal unit, 31 ... Internet, 40 ... CPU, 41 ... memory, 56 ... TOC reading circuit, 57 ... UID area acquiring circuit, 58, 64 ... switch circuit, 59 ... UID reading circuit, 60 ... UID/license information/key information receiving circuit, 100 ... disc, 200 ... data reproducing unit, 300 ... data recording unit, 301 ... CPU, 302 ... recording medium

## Translation of Drawings

[FIG. 1]

- (1) ... ALBUM COMMON NUMBER
- (2) ... SERIAL NUMBER OF EACH DISC

5

[FIG. 2]

- (1) ... LASER LIGHT

[FIG. 3]

- 10 S1 ... MASTERING: PRODUCE MASTER
- S2 ... PRODUCE METAL MASTER
- S3 ... PRODUCE MOTHER
- S4 ... PRODUCE STAMPER
- S5 ... PRODUCE DISC SUBSTRATE
- 15 S6 ... COAT REFLECTION FILM AND PROTECTION FILM
- S7 ... RECORD DATA ON REFLECTION FILM

[FIG. 4]

- (1) ... 3 BITS
- 20 (2) ... 14 BITS
- (3) ... 3 BITS
- (4) ... MERGE BITS
- (5) ... MERGE BITS
- (6) ... BEFORE PATTERN A IS RECORDED
- 25 (7) ... AFTER PATTERN A IS RECORDED
- (8) ... BEFORE PATTERN B IS RECORDED
- (9) ... AFTER PATTERN B IS RECORDED

[FIG. 5]

20 ... MANAGEMENT SERVER

(1) ... DEDICATED LINE

5 (2) ... (STORE SIDE) DEDICATED TERMINAL UNIT

[FIG. 6]

20 ... MANAGEMENT SERVER

(1) ... DEDICATED LINE

10 (2) ... PUBLIC TELEPHONE LINE, ETC.

(3) ... (USER SIDE) INFORMATION TERMINAL UNIT

[FIG. 7]

(1) ... ALBUM COMMON NUMBER

15 (2) ... SERIAL NUMBER OF EACH DISC

(3) ... MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

(4) ... ATTRIBUTE INFORMATION

·STAMP FACTORY

·LABEL

20 ·ALBUM NAME

·ARTIST NAME

·RELEASE DATE, ETC.

(5) ... DRM INFORMATION (USE LIMIT INFORMATION)

·COPY LICENSE, ETC.

25 (6) ... REWRITING OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

(7) ... NOT REWRITTEN

(8) ... ACTIVATED BY DATA RECEIVED FROM STORE. WHENEVER



DATA IS RECEIVED FROM USER'S TERMINAL UNIT, DRM  
INFORMATION IS REWRITTEN.

[FIG. 8]

- 5       (1) ... DRM INFORMATION
- (2) ... NUMBER OF TIMES CONTENTS CAN BE REPRODUCED
- (3) ... REPRODUCTION EXPIRATION DATE AND TIME
- (4) ... NUMBER OF TIMES CONTENTS CAN BE COPIED
- (5) ... DEFAULT DRM INFORMATION
- 10       (6) ... (NUMBER OF TIME CONTENTS CAN BE REPRODUCED)
- (7) ... (REPRODUCTION EXPIRATION DATE AND TIME)
- (8) ... (NUMBER OF TIMES CONTENTS CAN BE COPIED)

[FIG. 9]

- 15       (1) ... USER TERMINAL UNIT
- (2) ... MANAGEMENT SERVER
- (3) ... USE LIMIT INFORMATION
- (4) ... REQUEST
- (5) ... KEY AND LICENSE INFORMATION
- 20       S10 ... REPRODUCE DATA FROM DISC
- S11 ... READ UID
- S12 ... AUTOMATIC CONNECTION/TRANSMIT UID
- S13 ... RECEIVE USE LIMIT INFORMATION
- S14 ... DISPLAY/SELECT USE LIMIT INFORMATION
- 25       S15 ... TRANSMIT REQUEST
- S16 ... RECEIVE KEY AND LICENSE INFORMATION
- S17 ... USE CONCENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH LICENSE INFORMATION

S20 ... RECEIVE UID  
 S21 ... EXTRACT USE LIMIT INFORMATION FROM UID  
 S22 ... TRANSMIT USE LIMIT INFORMATION  
 S23 ... RECEIVE REQUEST  
 5 S24 ... CREATE KEY/REWRITE USE LIMIT INFORMATION  
 S25 ... TRANSMIT KEY/LICENSE INFORMATION

[FIG. 10]

51 ... EFM DEMODULATING  
 10 52 ... CIRC ERROR CORRECTING  
 53 ... CD-ROM DECODER  
 55 ... SERVO  
 56 ... TOC READING  
 57 ... UID AREA ACQUIRING  
 15 59 ... UID READING  
 41 ... MEMORY  
 60 ... UID/LICENSE INFORMATION/KEY INFORMATION RECEIVING  
 CIRCUIT  
 61 ... DATA OUTPUT  
 20 62 ... UID OUTPUT

[FIG. 11]

200 ... DATA REPRODUCING UNIT  
 300 ... DATA RECORDING UNIT  
 25 (1) ... OUTPUT DATA  
 (2) ... CONTROL SIGNAL

【書類名】 図面

【図1】

(1)

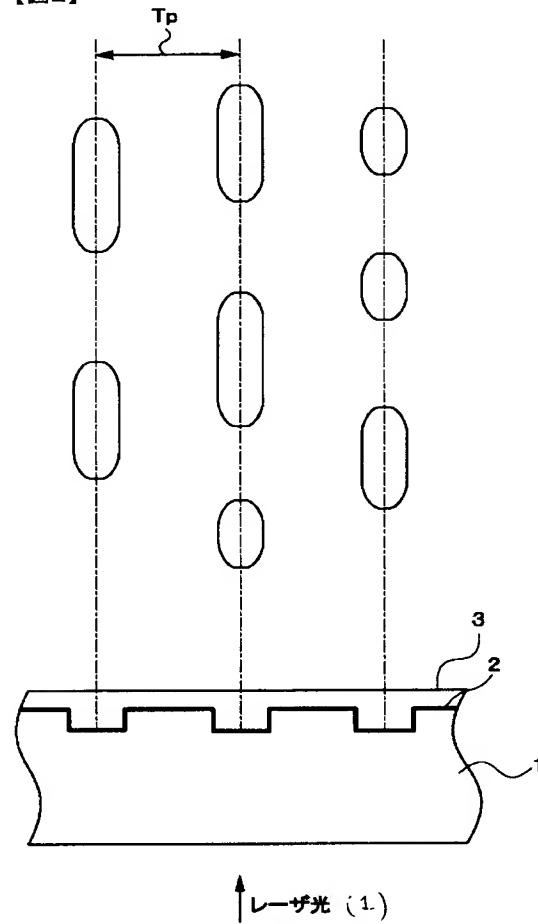
(2)

UID

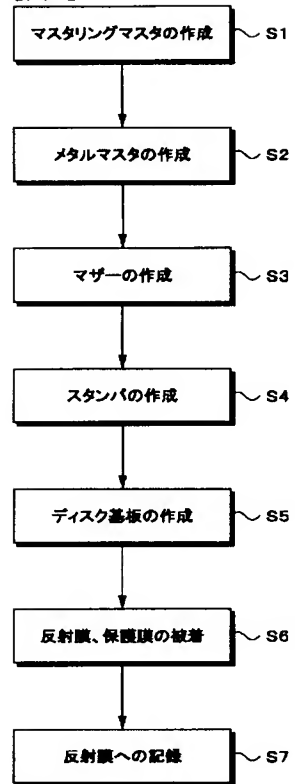
アルバム共通ナンバ

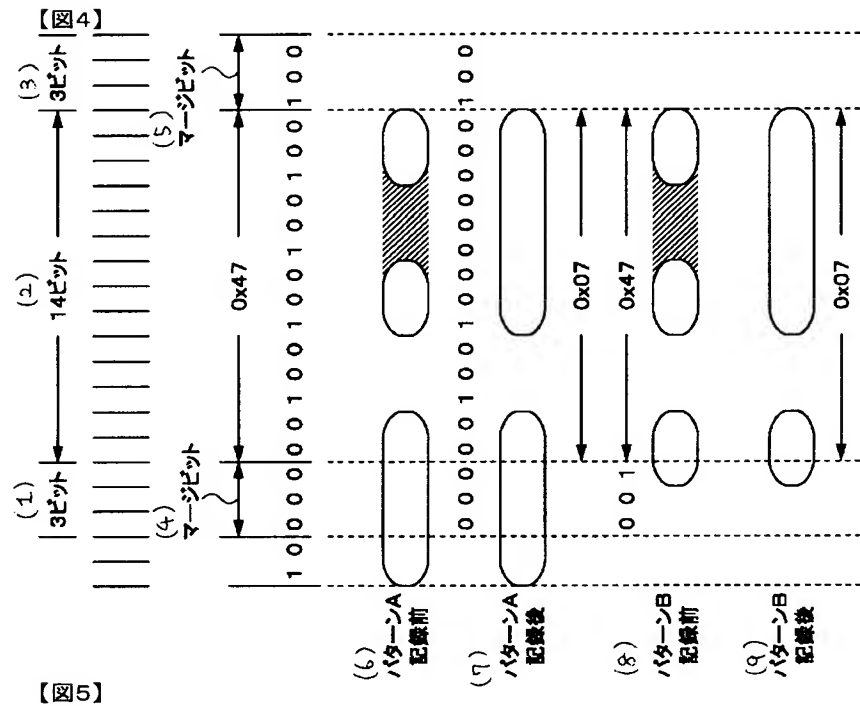
ディスク毎のシリアルナンバ

【図2】

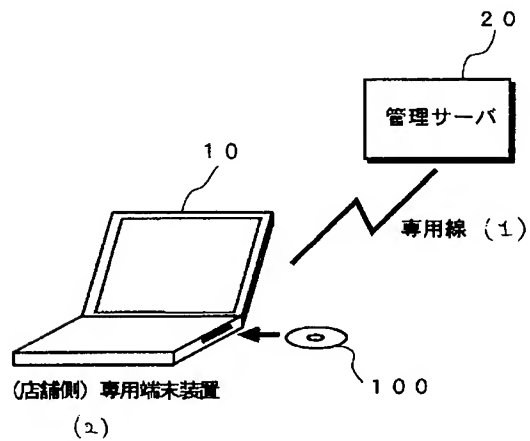


【図3】

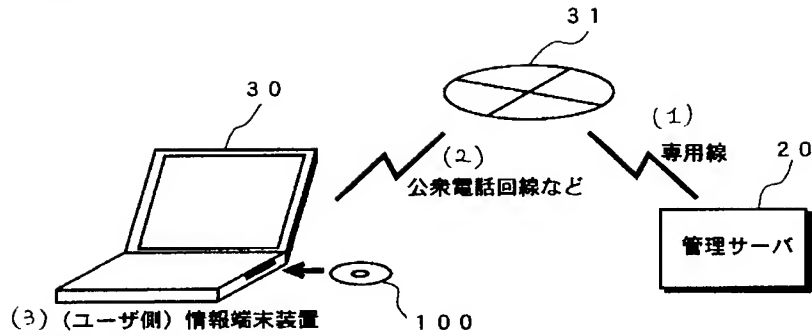




【図5】



【図6】



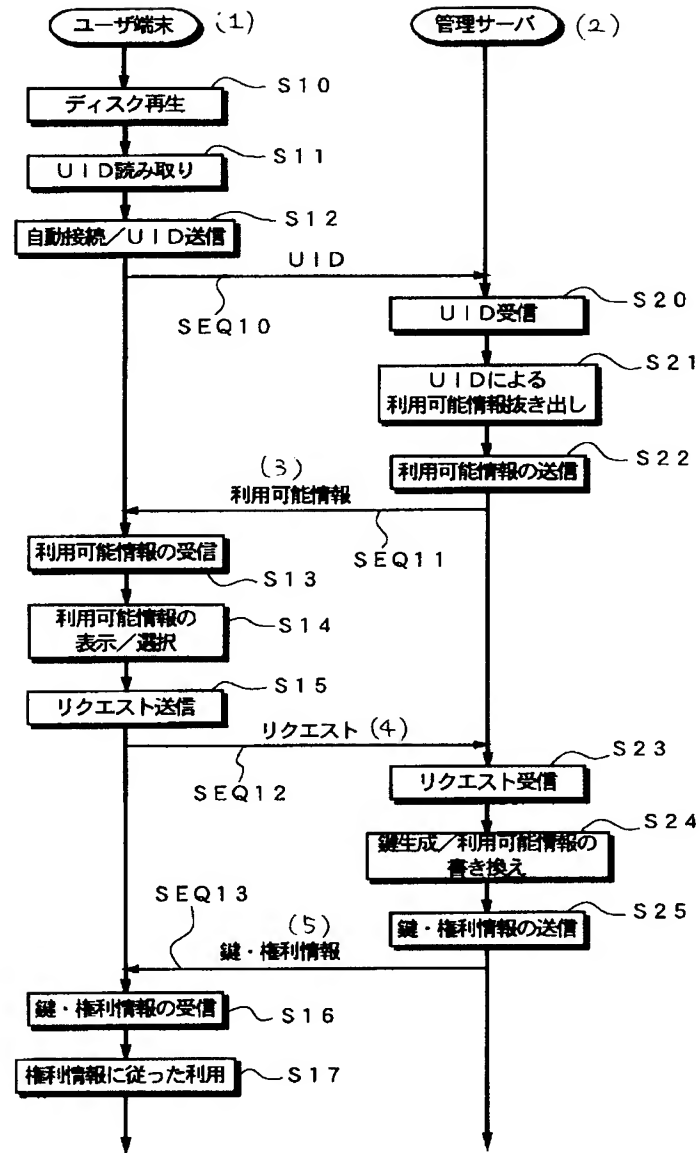
【図7】

UID	(1) アルバム共通ナンバ	(2) ディスク毎のシリアルナンバ
(3) 管理情報	属性情報 (4) ・スタンプ工場 ・レーベル ・アルバム名 ・アーティスト名 ・リリース日 …など	DRM情報 (利用可能情報) ・コピー権利など (5)
(6) 管理情報の書き換え	(7) 書き換え無し	(8) 店舗からの通信により活性化、ユーザの端末からの通信毎に書き換え

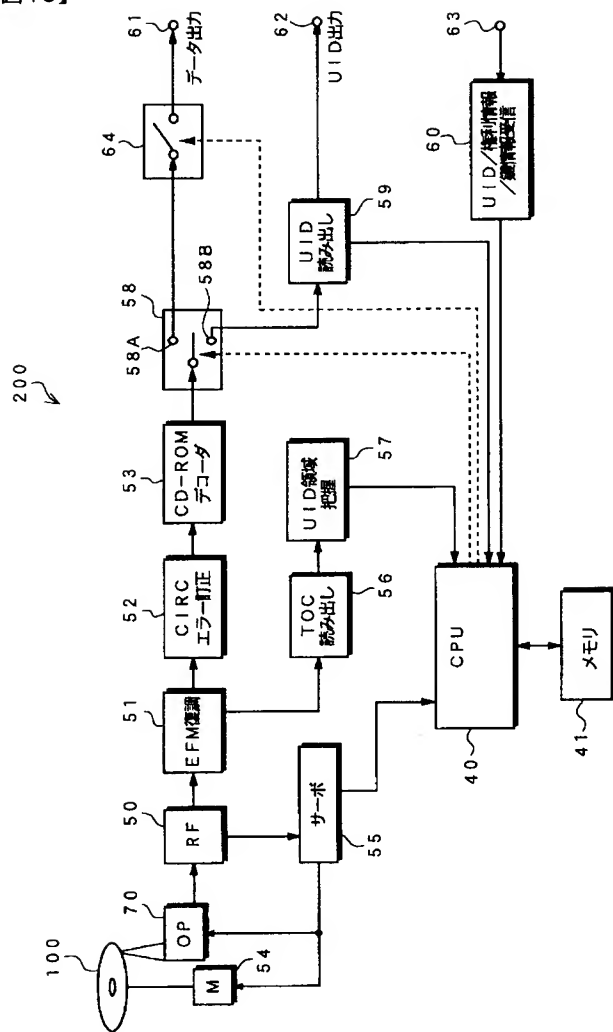
【図8】

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A	DRM情報	再生可能回数	再生有効期間	コピー可能回数
	(5)	(6) (再生可能回数)	(7) (再生有効期間)	(8) (コピー可能回数)
B	デフォルトのDRM情報	unlimited	unlimited	once

【図9】

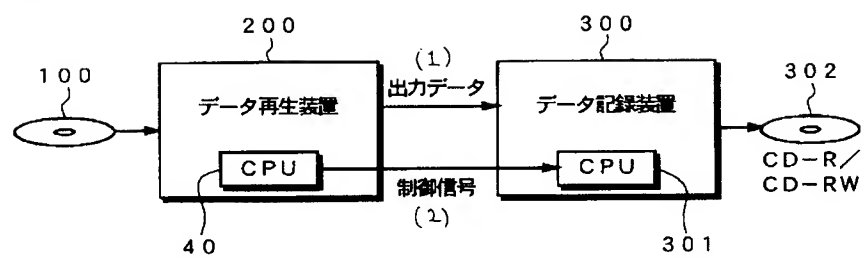


【図10】





【図11】



[Title of Document] Abstract

[Abstract]

[Subject]

To provide a service corresponding to each data  
5 recording medium on which a user cannot record data using  
identification information recorded thereon.

[Solving Means]

Unique identification information is prerecorded on  
a disc 100. The identification information is registered  
10 to a server 20 along with user's license when he or she buys  
the disc 100. When an information terminal unit 30  
reproduces data from the disc 100, identification  
information is read and transmitted to the server 20 through  
the Internet 31. The server 20 creates a key that controls  
15 to reproduce data from the disc 100 in accordance with the  
license identified by the identification information and  
transmits the key to the terminal unit 30 along with the  
user's license information for the disc 100. The terminal  
unit 30 controls to reproduce contents of the disc 100 in  
20 accordance with key and license information transmitted from  
the server 20. The license for each disc 100 is managed  
in accordance with the identification information. Thus,  
different services can be provided for each disc 100.

[Selected Drawing] Fig. 6